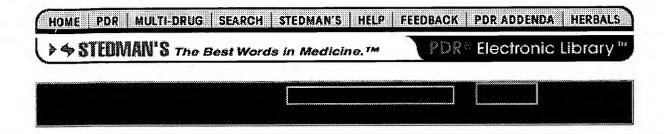
WEST Search History

DATE: Friday, June 14, 2002

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| L7 | bovine parainfluenza expression vector | 0 | L7 |
| L6 | bovin parainfluenza expression vector | 0 | L6 |
| L5 | kansas strain | 0 | L5 |
| L4 | parainfluenza expression vector | 0 | L4 |
| L3 | parainfluenza expression vector.clm. | 0 | L3 |
| L2 | parainfluenza and expression vector.clm. | 18 | L2 |
| L1 | parainfluenza and expression vector | 260 | L1 |

END OF SEARCH HISTORY



Stedman's Medical Dictionary 27th Edition

expression

1. Squeezing out; expelling by pressure. 2. Mobility of the features giving a particular emotional significance to the face. SYN: facies (3) [TA] . 3. Any act by an individual. 4. Something that manifests something else. 5. The act of allowing information to become manifest. 6. A mathematical function consisting of a combination of constants, variables, other functions, and mathematical operations. differential gene e. gene e. that responds to signals or triggers; a means of gene regulation; E.G., effects of certain hormones on protein biosynthesis. gene e. 1. the detectable effect of a gene. 2. appearance of an inherited trait; for many genetic (e.g., recessiveness, hypostasis, parastasis) and environmental (the absence of pertinent challenges) reasons, a gene may not be expressed at all. In those circumstances, it will have no impact on Darwinian evolution. integrated rate e. an equation of a chemical or enzyme-catalyzed reaction for the entire progress curve. e. library a collection of plasmid or phage containing a representative sample of cDNA or genomic fragments that are constructed in such a way that they will be transcribed and translated by the host organism (usually bacteria).

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- L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
- AN 2000:183061 CAPLUS
- DN 132:333106
- TI A recombinant human parainfluenza virus type 3 (PIV3) in which the nucleocapsid N protein has been replaced by that of bovine PIV3 is attenuated in primates
- AU Bailly, Jane E.; McAuliffe, Josephine M.; Durbin, Anna P.; Elkins, William R.; Collins, Peter L.; Murphy, Brian R.
- CS Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, 20892,
- SO Journal of Virology (2000), 74(7), 3188-3195 CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X
- PB American Society for Microbiology
- DT Journal
- LA English
- CC 15-2 (Immunochemistry)
 Section cross-reference(s): 3, 10
- The shipping fever (SF) and Kansas (Ka) strains of bovine AB parainfluenza virus type 3 (BPIV3) are restricted in their replication in rhesus monkeys 100- to 1,000-fold compared to human parainfluenza virus type 3 (HPIV3), and the Ka strain also was shown to be attenuated in humans. To initiate an investigation of the genetic basis of the attenuation of BPIV3 in primates, the authors produced viable chimeric HPIV3 recombinants contg. the nucleoprotein (N) open reading frame (ORF) from either BPIV3 Ka or SF in place of the HPIV3 N ORF. These chimeric recombinants were designated cKa-N and cSF-N, resp. Remarkably, cKa-N and cSF-N grew to titers comparable to those of their HPIV3 and BPIV3 parents in LLC-MK2 monkey kidney and Madin-Darby bovine kidney cells. Thus, the heterologous nature of the N protein did not impede replication in vitro. However, cKa-N and cSF-N were each restricted in replication in rhesus monkeys to a similar extent as Ka and SF, resp. This identified the BPIV3 N protein as a determinant of the host range restriction of BPIV3 in primates. These chimeras thus combine the antigenic determinants of HPIV3 with the host range restriction and attenuation phenotype of BPIV3. Despite their restricted replication in rhesus monkeys, the chimeric viruses induced a level of resistance to HPIV3 challenge in these animals which was indistinguishable from that conferred by immunization with HPIV3. infectivity, attenuation, and immunogenicity of these BPIV3/HPIV3 chimeras suggest that the modified Jennerian approach described in the present report represents a novel method to design vaccines to protect against HPIV3-induced disease in humans.
- ST human parainfluenza virus recombinant nucleocapsid protein primate; sequence bovine parainfluenza virus 3
- IT Proteins, specific or class
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 - (N (nucleocapsid); a recombinant human parainfluenza virus type 3 (PIV3) with nucleocapsid N protein replacement by bovine PIV3 is attenuated in rhesus monkeys)
- IT Bovine parainfluenza virus 3 Human parainfluenza virus 3 Immunity

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| L2 | | 3 | S | KANSAS | AND | PARAINFLU | ENZA | | | |
| L3 | | 1 | S | KANSAS | AND | CHIMER? | | | | |

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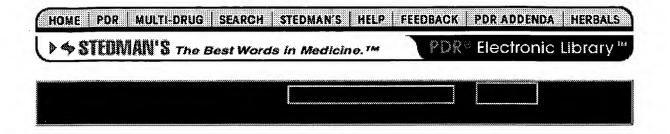
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| L3 | | 1 S | KANSAS | AND | CHIMER? | | | |
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| L5 | | 2 S | KANSAS | AND | CHIMER? | | | |

WEST Search History

DATE: Friday, June 14, 2002

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| L22 | L10 and parainfluenza | 38 | L22 |
| L21 | Murphy Brian R.in. | 0 | L21 |
| DB=JP | AB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ | | |
| L20 | Murphy Brian R.in. | 0 | L20 |
| DB=TL | OBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ | | |
| L19 | Murphy Brian R.in. | 0 | L19 |
| DB=EF | PAB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ | | |
| L18 | Murphy Brian R.in. | 13 | L18 |
| L17 | Murphy B R.in. | 0 | L17 |
| L16 | parainfluenza and chimeric | 4 | L16 |
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| L15 | parainfluenza and chimeric.clm. | 2 | L15 |
| L14 | parainfluenza adj chimeric | 0 | L14 |
| L13 | parainfluenza and chimeric | 63 | L13 |
| L12 | parainfluenza | 133 | L12 |
| L11 | chimeric and attenuated.clm. | 8 | L11 |
| L10 | chimeric and attenuated | 275 | L10 |
| L9 | chimeric human bovine | 0 | L9 |
| L8 | chimeric virus.clm. | 0 | L8 |
| L7 | chimeric.clm. | 282 | L7 |
| L6 | chimeric | 1887 | L6 |
| L5 | chimeric parainfluenza | 0 | L5 |
| L4 | Murphy Brian R.in. | 0 | L4 |
| L3 | Bailly Jane E.in. | 0 | L3 |
| L2 | Bailly J E.in. | 0 | L2 |
| DB=DV | WPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ | | |
| L1 | Bailly J E.in. | 1 | L1 |

END OF SEARCH HISTORY



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chimeric

1. Relating to a <u>chimera</u>. <u>Cf.:mosaicism</u>. 2. Composed of parts that are of different <u>origin</u> and are seemingly <u>incompatible</u>.

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